

# GIRL SHIRTWAIST MAKERS WIN STRIKE

Employers Offer Protocol Granting All Demands Made by Union.

## OTHER TRADES STILL FIGHT

Wealthy Women, Stirred by Gaynor's Refusal to Guard Young Strikers, Will Supply Their Own Police.

Following a conference last night between committees representing the striking shirtwaist makers and their employers it was announced that a tentative agreement had been reached for ending the trouble. This agreement, in the form of a protocol granting practically all the demands of the union, will be submitted to both sides of the controversy today.

So far as the employers were concerned it was said this action would be merely formal, since individually they were bound to be practically unanimously in favor of it. The action of the strikers, however, is doubtful, as it will be presented to them for ratification by a referendum vote today, and all their orders, contented and discontented alike, will get an opportunity to have their say. However, something in the way of final action is expected.

"It will be either peace or war," declared the call for the mass meeting to consider the proposal issued yesterday at union headquarters. "If the terms shall be satisfactory to the union and ratified by the officers and the strike will be over. There are now close to a hundred members in the manufacturers' association and that means that twenty thousand people will go back to work. All going back to work must have working cards, as all places are picked and those without working cards will not be permitted to pass. Should there be no settlement the strike will continue."

### Other Trades Fight on.

Even though the terms should be accepted, it means the fight will be suspended only against these firms belonging to the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, the particular body of employers which is a party to the agreement. The strike will be maintained against all others in the dress and shirtwaist trade. Neither does the agreement apply to the wrapper and kimono makers, the white goods workers or the strikers in the men's garment trades, leaving more than 150,000 strikers out with no signs of peace in sight.

William C. Rogers, chairman of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, made a formal offer yesterday for arbitration. When this was communicated to Eugene Benjamin, president of the New York Clothing Trades Association, he said he would have nothing to do with the state board. He said he would deal only with his own employees directly and would have nothing to do either with the union or with outsiders.

Two mass meetings of the garment trade workers in the women's garment trade were held yesterday in East Side theaters, where they were addressed by a number of their leaders, among them Miss Leonora O'Reilly.

"If the bosses don't give in soon," she said, "we will open a big loft of our own, a tremendous one, big enough for all to work in. With that great new national institution, the parcel post, we can send our products all over the country and, in fact, all over the world. This will win our strike for us."

### No Help from Mayor.

Miss Gertrude Barnum, general organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, announced that she had received a letter from Mayor Gaynor stating his reasons for refusing to appoint the fifty special women policemen she had asked for to protect the striking girls from the operations of "white slavers" discovered among them. The Mayor's letter was as follows:

Your letter is at hand. Shortly after I came in as Mayor I cancelled all appointments for private persons to act as policemen. Such persons hired themselves out at so much a day and took sides and participated in all sorts of unlawful things. They were used in labor strikes to commit violence and disorder. Now you ask me to restore that condition of things. Permit me to say that I do not think you know the gravity of what you are asking me to do. If I deputize people on your side the other side would be violent and disorder.

"We appreciate the Mayor's refusing to appoint special police at the request of the bosses and wish that he would follow it further and see that the hired thugs are removed from the streets around the factories," Miss Barnum wrote on the margin of the Mayor's letter in giving it out for publication.

She said guardians would be appointed for the girls anyway, under the leadership of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw. Mrs. Laidlaw, she said, had sent Miss Mary Murphy and Mrs. Kennington Charter to take charge of the work of enlisting the fifty voluntary police needed.

Some of the college girls who have volunteered for service as pickets were on hand yesterday. Among them were Miss Madeline Doty, of Wellesley College, and Miss Gertrude Corless, from Loretta Academy, Clifton, Canada. Miss Corless showed her activity by appearing in court and obtaining a summons for a forewoman whom she accused of brutally beating a girl striker. It was said the Barnard College girl reinforcements, under the lead of Miss Frieda Kirchwey, daughter of the former dean of the Columbia Law School, would be on duty Monday.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Political League there will be a concert on Monday night, it was announced, in an endeavor to aid the cause. Several singers from the Metropolitan will appear, giving their services free.

### Strike Fights in Streets.

Several lively street fights occurred during the day between pickets and strike breakers and guards in the employ of the manufacturers. The first was at Washington Place and Mercer street, when 150 strikers attacked a strike breaker, and were beating him severely when he was rescued by the police, who made two arrests. Similar fights took place at various points, resulting in beaten-up strike breakers and arrests.

Pending investigation of charges that he had struck a picket with his club, Thomas Fitzpatrick, a probationary policeman attached to the 35th street station, was suspended yesterday by Commissioner Walton.

Reserves from the Hamburg avenue police station, Williamsburg, were called out yesterday to quell riots in front of the factory of M. Martin & Co., Myrtle

# WOMEN WHO ARE HELPING GARMENT STRIKERS.

Miss Gertrude Corless, a Barnard girl, and Miss Rose Winslow.



avenue and Hiram street, and a factory at No. 114 Broadway street. Several persons were slightly injured, but no arrests were made.

It was said yesterday that a number of financiers interested in the woolen industry, fearing the strike in the garment trades would have a harmful effect on their business, had taken an interest in bringing about arbitration in the strike. Reports also had it that Judge Rosalsky, Governor Sulzer, Jacob H. Schiff and others would participate in a conference next week looking to mediation.

By Telegram to The Tribune. Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Garment workers employed in a leading factory here will go out tomorrow, rather than finish men's suits that had been sent from a New York factory where the employees are on strike. Hundreds of members of the United Garment Workers met in the Labor Lyceum tonight and discussed the proposition of having a city-wide strike in sympathy with the New York workers. One of the employees in a large Baltimore factory reported that he had found a New York factory label on a suit given him to finish. It was then voted to call out the union employees in this factory. Should the factory owners agree not to receive any New York work a strike may be avoided.

## WOMAN SEES TIPLESS DAY

I. W. W. Leader Says Strike Is Against Gratuities.

By Telegram to The Tribune. Passaic, N. J., Jan. 17.—"Rubies and diamonds," cried Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "these gems in the necklaces about the throats of New York's rich women are the drops of blood from the hearts of the workers and the tears from their eyes." The woman agitator for the Industrial Workers of the World was weary when she began to address the meeting of the textile workers in Peter Kovalysek Hall here to-night. The five hundred or more persons in the hall applauded her so, however, that it seemed to stir her listless spirit, and she spoke for almost an hour.

She said the textile workers were not satisfied with the outcome of the last strike, and predicted that another would be soon organized by the Industrial Workers of the World to take place in Passaic as well as Passaic. A good part of her speech was devoted to the need for an eight-hour law in this state, but she alluded to the New York workers long enough to say that they asked \$3 a week and a no-tip system.

"The New York public expects too much when it expects abolition of tips at the low salaries these waiters get," she said.

Passaic came in for criticism from Miss Flynn.

"It's one of the dirtiest and most contemptible cities I ever visited. Lawrence was bad, but Passaic is worse," she said. "You can't get through the streets without getting mud over your shoes."

## CHURCH MAY AID STRIKERS

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Holmes Asks Congregation to Help Workers.

Efforts will be made to-day by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, to interest the Federation of Churches to offer what assistance it can to aid in the strike of the garment workers. Members of the congregation met last night at the church house and heard from Miss Gertrude Barnum and Sol Elstein, editor of "The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Journal," of the trials and tribulations of the workers now on strike. At the conclusion of the meeting the pastor announced that it was his intention to confer to-day with the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw and F. O. Hall in an endeavor to solicit the co-operation of the Federation of Churches.

Dr. Holmes proposed that members interested in the affairs of the garment workers attend their meetings on the East Side and acquaint themselves with the conditions. Miss Barnum said that the help of those present would be appreciated to volunteer their services as pickets, as well as watchers.

## ART EXHIBIT TO AID 'CAUSE'

Loan Collection To Be on View in Seligman Galleries.

To raise money for "the cause," Mrs. Philip M. Lydig and other women in a feature of the exhibition, which will be opened February 20. Sculpture also will be on view, but no explanation is made of the nature of that part of the exhibition.

# PROUD GIRL STRIKERS REJECT PHILANTHROPY

"Poor Help the Poor," Says One of the Leaders, Explaining Repulse of Rich.

## 'STAND TOGETHER' SLOGAN

Workers Are Learning Organization—Unions Aid Them with Money and Speeches Instill Courage.

It may not be flattering to the vanity of rich women with philanthropic tendencies, but it is true; the fifty thousand girls who are on strike in the garment trades in New York City to-day don't give a snap of the finger for them or their help.

"I don't think I shall take any part in the strike," Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont said recently. "They seem to be getting on well by themselves."

And they are. Their stomachs are caved in with hunger, some of them, but they're the pride of Lucifer to carry them through.

"Sure we help each other," one of the girl leaders said yesterday. "The poor help the poor. Maybe a rich lady gives \$50, and everybody says: 'How can the strikers be hungry when Mrs. Belmont and Miss Morgan are supporting them?' Ah! It is the labor unions that support the strike; they are spending many thousands of dollars a week, and what is \$50 that a rich lady gives?"

Yes, working women are learning organization at last. Go to-day into any one of the scores of halls in the manufacturing districts lined by the unions and listen to the girl leaders taking turns at orating to keep their courage up.

### Mrs. Laidlaw Makes Discovery.

"I didn't know," Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the Borough of Manhattan for the Woman Suffrage party, said yesterday, when, in the course of a whirlwind trip through some of these places to see what the outcasts could do to help, she stood listening while a slip of a girl with thin cheeks and a determined chin passionately exhorted a roomful of girls to "stand together, remember they were fighting for others, remember that many of them would marry by and by, and they should fight to make things better for their children."

"I didn't know," Mrs. Laidlaw said, "that these girls were like this. Why, there's one with a face like a flower." The flower-face was Doris, never mind her last name. Doris is alone in this country. Her father was a Jew. Her mother, fearing life in Russia without her father, scraped money to send Doris—aged fourteen then—to America, to earn enough to bring the two younger girls and the mother over here. When the strike started Doris was earning \$5 a week in the white goods trade and sending \$2 of this back to Russia. Now she picks all day and lives—how?

"When I saw Doris's face," said Miss Molly Best, the eloquentist, who is working so hard organizing and helping the girls that she says she hasn't washed her face or combed her hair, scarcely, since the strike began, "when I saw Doris's face I felt I must get help and money to her somehow. For these girls where the girls congregate are haunted by procurers, and when a girl has gone hungry a certain time her courage must break. Then an invitation from one of these men to go out to dinner—a drugged cup, and—"

But they go hungry a long time without their courage breaking. In the hall at No. 17 East Broadway a girl sat yesterday. Her face was greenish-yellow with fatigue and want.

"Sure, she'll have to wash already," said one of a group of girls who stood near her. "It is bad to scrub your face with cold water for it. But she's starving already."

Rose Winslow, the girl leader who has been in charge of this hall, approached the sitting one.

### Refuses to Accept Food.

"Come out with me and have something to eat," she said, meaning to take her to one of the places where the unions furnish free lunches for the strikers. The girl shook her head. "My legs are tired," she said.

"That's what they tell you—what they mean is that they do not wish to accept food," Miss Winslow told the reporter. "How much did you earn?" she asked the girl.

"Oh, I did not do badly; I earned \$4 a week."

"And your mother?" "She is paralyzed," she had a little baby and she is paralyzed."

"Your father?" "He is dead. I make the money."

With some trouble this girl was persuaded to accept \$3 out of a small sum a friend from the Woman's Trade Union League had provided for such cases. She stowed it away and did not eat with it.

In a little while the greenish-yellow look left her face and she looked revived and hopeful. Just \$3 between her and destitution had given her life again.

Rose Winslow, the organizer, is what she calls a "self-made female." "You've heard of self-made males," she said. "Well, if it's hard for them it's harder for us." At eleven years of age Rose went to work in a hosiery factory. At seventeen she left the factory with incipient tuberculosis. All that time she had been helping support her mother and her small brothers and sisters. After leaving the factory she was a waitress in a restaurant, an investigator for the Consumers' League in Philadelphia, then a worker with the Women's Trade Union League, in New York. All the time she was reading omnivorously Ibsen, Darwin, Spencer, everything.

And now she is roving over New York City organizing the girl strikers—and she is only one of dozens who have risen from the ranks. To-day she will be at No. 17 East Broadway, helping to give out "votes for women" sandwiches which the Woman's Suffrage party will take down for the girl pickets.

## STEFANSSON GETS CASH

\$50,000 Promised for Hunt for Northern Continent.

Grand Forks, N. D., Jan. 17.—V. Stefansson, discoverer of the "blind Equinox" of Alaska, who has been lecturing at the University of North Dakota, where he formerly was a student, announced to-day that he had been assured of \$50,000 as expenses for a trip next spring to locate an undiscovered continent in the north.

According to Mr. Stefansson, \$22,500 has been promised by the National Geographic Society and a like amount by the American Museum of Natural History, of New York. Personal friends have promised \$5,000.

# DR. SCHULTZE TO SUE FOR SZABO CASE FEE

Bill of Coroner's Physician for Expert Testimony Greatly Reduced.

## EVERY ITEM IS SHAVED

Charge of \$2,285.75 Is Cut Down by Orange, N. Y., Supervisors to \$610.75—Photographer's Bill Made Less.

Coroner's Physician Otto H. Schultz, who was one of the chief experts called to testify in the trial of Bertram W. Gibson for the killing of Rosa Mencher, formally declared last night on the Board of Supervisors of Orange County. The motive for the physician's action lies in his determination to discover why the Supervisors cut his bill for services rendered from \$2,285.75 to \$610.75. Dr. Schultz says he will begin suit to-day for the whole amount.

The action of the Orange County officials, according to the physician, although perfectly in line with their attitude during the trial, was a surprise. While the members of the board, following their vigorous slinging of his bill, had given the matter much publicity in the Orange County papers, Dr. Schultz himself had not been advised of the affair, and learned of it only last night through The Tribune. He said there was no request or suggestion by the supervisors that his bill be modified, and that those who had in hand the work of paring down the bill apparently proceeded on the conviction that he would take whatever they would allow. This the physician said he will not do.

In the bill as amended by the supervisors, Dr. Schultz's charge of \$20 for performing an autopsy was reduced to \$5. There were several court appearances for which \$125 each was charged. These items were cut to \$50 each. Three dollars an hour were allowed for laboratory work and microscopic examinations, though the physician valued his services at \$9 an hour. Five consultations, for each of which Dr. Schultz asked \$25, were set at \$15 apiece in the amended bill.

Dr. Schultz is not the only victim of the Orange County officials' zeal for economy in connection with the Gibson case. A photographer who journeyed to the scene of the tragedy and took numerous photographs put in a bill of \$20. This was cut in half by the supervisors. District Attorney Jonathan Wilson, Jr., has issued a statement of protest against the action of the board on the grounds that the Gibson case, still unfinished, may be prejudiced by the summary treatment accorded witnesses for the prosecution, and the end of justice may be defeated in any retrial of the case.

"The whole affair is laughable," said Dr. Schultz last night. "But I shall not let the humor of the situation interfere with getting the whole of my bill. I shall begin action immediately against the Board of Supervisors to recover the entire amount. When I submitted my bill I accompanied it with an affidavit that the charges rendered were the customary ones in such cases, and that none of them exceeded the charge submitted and honored in like cases in other counties of New York State."

Evidently the physicians of Orange County, who are said to have advised the cutting of my bill, do not value their expert services very highly, but I hardly believe that they inspired the treatment my account received. I shall not accept one cent less than I have asked."

## MRS. WILSON SELECTS AID

Miss Helen Bones To Be Her Personal Secretary at Capital.

Tenon, N. J., Jan. 17.—President-elect Wilson's wife, the President-elect, has selected as her personal secretary Miss Helen Bones, of Cleveland, a graduate from Evelyn College.

Miss Bones's duties will be in no way conflicting with those of Miss Isabel Hagner, Mrs. Wilson's social secretary.

## "PROPER," OR NO DANCE

Congress Won't Permit "Contortions" at Inaugural Ball.

Washington, Jan. 17.—If the inaugural ball is held on the night of President Wilson's induction into office there will be no "turkey trotting," "grizzly bear gyrations" or "bunny hug Tenderloin movements," even though Congress is compelled to frown officially on the modern dances.

This was practically decided when the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds met to-day to consider a resolution granting use of the Pension Building for ballroom purposes, and Representative Roddenbery startled everybody by announcing he would offer an amendment which would place under the ban dances of the character named.

Mr. Roddenbery's amendment, which he insists shall go into the resolution if the use of the Pension Building is authorized, follows:

"That the grant of permit to the committee on inaugural ceremonies for the use of the Pension Building for the inaugural ball is expressly upon condition, and with the limitation that for the prevention of acts of public indecency the following prohibited dances are absolutely barred and prohibited: 'Grizzly bear gyrations,' the 'bunny hug' Tenderloin movements, the 'turkey trot' contortions, and all like vulgarities of the 'hooshee coochee' dance, and all similar forms of gymnastic convulsive movements suggestive of the degenerate revivings of the 'degraded districts.'"

The committee in charge of said ball is charged with the enforcement of the provision, and the sergeant-at-arms of the House are especially charged jointly and severally with the duty of enforcing this section, and for the purpose thereof are hereby given plenary powers.

"Would you know these dances if you were to see them?" Mr. Roddenbery was asked during the hearing.

The Georgian smiled and said he thought he would recognize them after having attended "divers and sundry functions of recent date."

William C. Eustis, chairman of the inaugural committee, held an informal conference with members of the committee to-day over President-elect Wilson's letter suggesting that the committee consider the feasibility of omitting the inaugural ball. He said the committee would do all possible to meet the wishes of Mr. Wilson.

It was decided to learn more of President-elect Wilson's wishes, and the committee will wait until next week before taking formal action.

# HAVE SPINE, SAYS GAYNOR

He Tells Mayor of Boyville How to Rule His City.

By Telegram to The Tribune. Chicago, Jan. 17.—By a majority vote of members of all the boys' clubs of this city, Edgar Mills was recently elected Mayor of Boyville, and he is to be inaugurated to-morrow. Many prominent citizens are interested in this movement, which is expected to do much toward making good citizens of Chicago's boys.

Letters were sent by the boys to the mayors of several cities, asking for suggestions for Mayor Mills, and their replies will be read at the inaugural ceremonies to-morrow. The answer of Mayor Gaynor, of New York, is as follows:

My Dear Mr. Mayor: I have been informed of your election as Mayor of Boyville. I congratulate you and greet you. I hope your administration will be a success. You have a good mental and physical spine. And also some patience and philosophy. And also a little conceit and smartness as the law allows. The sufficient, all-sufficient, insufficient fellow in office makes every one smile and sometimes winks his left eye also.

You have duties to perform. You must not be lulled from the performance thereof by clamor, by abuse, by lying, by corrupt newspapers, by the influence of party politics, or by the influence of any except your best and truest friend, God's will. If you go along in that line your administration will be a success.

Every citizen will be against you if it is true. And such influences are very powerful in our time, and especially in our cities. But you will succeed, and you will be seen of all as a true man who has done his duty.

I do not know what kind of a city Boyville is, but I suppose it is very much like all other cities, made up of good people, and bad people, and uncharitable people, and a few people whose minds, like the rivers, are filled with ideas of people who want to help you and of people who want to hurt you; with a few people, thrown in who hate everybody else and think they are better than everybody else, when, in truth, they are only more bilious than anybody else.

Mayor Gaynor closes with the remark that if all Boyville citizens are "good people" then his letter has no application, and, however things may be, he wishes Mayor Mills every success.

## FOSS AND BALDWIN TALK

Two Governors Discuss Grand Trunk Deal at Conference.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 17.—Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts conferred with Governor Simon E. Baldwin of Connecticut at the state capital here to-day on the railroad situation in New England. Governor Foss said after the meeting:

"We talked over the New England situation from every angle, including the Grand Trunk deal. As New England has only one railroad system, I feel cars should be exercised by all the states as to railway legislation enacted, and hope to make all such legislation in the future as nearly uniform as possible."

Governor Foss said he intended to call upon Governor Pothier of Rhode Island upon the same mission, and hoped to have a general conference of all the New England Governors on the subject. Governor Baldwin declined to discuss the conference, except to say that railroad matters were discussed incidentally.

## NEW HAVEN AGAIN ACCUSED

Indicted for Illegal Transportation of Milk.

Boston, Jan. 17.—Two indictments charging the illegal transportation of milk from Connecticut points to Boston were returned to-day against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad by the United States grand jury. The first indictment charges concessions in shipments of milk from Hampton and Abington, Conn., while the second alleges that the New Haven road failed to file tariffs for such shipments.

It is understood that the government's evidence is based on the statement that while the published tariffs give rates only for the transportation of milk in cans having a capacity of 8½ quarts, the railroad company has transported cans for a Boston milk company which had a greater capacity than 8½ quarts without publishing new tariffs covering the increased shipments.

An official statement concerning the two indictments given out by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad office to-night says:

"As far as can be ascertained from proceedings on former indictments, the present questions merely involve an interpretation of the language of some printed tariffs which have been in effect something like ten years, and under which the practice now complained of has been open and uniform during the whole period. All the transactions mentioned in the indictments were during or prior to 1910."

## RECORDER DISOWNS THIRST

Hotly Denies Drinking Beer in Alleged "Speak Easy."

Roselle, N. J., Jan. 17.—This community was aroused to-day by the circulation of a report that Recorder Van S. Roosa, of the local magistracy, was seen drinking a bottle of beer in the grocery store of Benjamin Slavin, in Rahway avenue. The authority of the attack on the Recorder is County Detective John A. Galatian, who is attached to the Prosecutor's office. Galatian says he has found a small boy who can testify to having seen the Recorder at his clandestine indulgence.

Galatian was assigned to work up a case against Slavin, who is charged with running a "speak easy."

Recorder Roosa hotly denied the accusation to-day. He declared Galatian was the tool of enemies of Slavin and the Recorder. The enemies, he said, are former debtors of Slavin, whom he sued before the Recorder for accounts due. They started the rumor of the "speak easy," Roosa said, without foundation.

## FAST TRAIN HITS BOULDER

Cars Thrown from Track, but No Passengers Hurt.

Lock Haven, Penn., Jan. 17.—Passengers on the Buffalo Ferry, which left Buffalo at 10:45 o'clock last night, had a narrow escape from death or injury on the Pennsylvania Railroad early to-day, when the train ran into a boulder that had rolled off the mountainside. All the cars except a rear sleeper were thrown from the track. The only person hurt enough to need a physician was an express messenger, who was badly shaken up.

A baggage car, steel combination car and a steel day coach turned over on their sides and slid partly down an embankment toward the river. Railroad men consider it remarkable that none of the passengers was injured.

A relief train from this city was quickly on the scene, which was about eight miles west of here, and took the passengers to Williamsport.

# \$5,000,000 PROPERTY IN TRUST FOR ASTOR HEIRS

Executors of the Estate Turn Over Nine Manhattan Parcels to Three Beneficiaries.

## VINCENT ASTOR SIGNS DEED

The Schermerhorn Building, in Lower Broadway, and Colonial Hotel, in Harlem, to the Colonel's Widow.

Deeds were recorded yesterday at the Register's Office by which James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Douglas Robinson and Nicholas Biddle, executors of the John Jacob Astor estate, placed in trust nine Manhattan properties for the benefit of Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor, her baby boy, recently christened John Jacob Astor, and Ava Alice Muriel Astor.

The property thus put in trust is assessed by the city at \$4,308,000. Its present market value is probably about \$5,000,000. E. D. Coulter, counsel for the executors, said last night that the executors were simply carrying out the provisions of the Astor will. Under the will Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor received outright a legacy of \$100,000, with all the livestock and automobiles her husband, Colonel Astor, owned at the time of his death. She was to receive an income of \$20,000 a year until a trust fund of \$5,000,000 was provided for her. She was also to have and to hold the town house, at Fifth avenue and 65th street, and its contents until her death or remarriage.

To Ava Alice Muriel Astor was to be set aside a trust fund of \$5,000,000, which, with accumulations, she is to receive absolutely when she is twenty-one years old. For John Jacob Astor, born on August 14 last and the posthumous son of Colonel Astor, a trust fund of \$3,000,000, on terms similar to that governing Muriel's, was to be formed.

By an order signed by Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor, dated November 5, at which time she was appointed general guardian of her son, she will provide for her baby from her own resources. The order, however, will not be in effect before three years elapses, as the Surrogate fixed \$10,000 a year for the maintenance of the baby for three years. The mother intimated that she would let the income from the trust fund for the child accumulate until he was twenty-one years old, in order that he would receive as large a legacy as possible on reaching his majority.

There has never been filed at the Register's office a document showing that the wife of an Astor had relinquished her dower rights. There is always an antipathetic settlement in lieu of dower rights. The trust deeds of conveyance recorded yesterday affected the following properties:

	Assessed Value
The Schermerhorn Building, No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall street, \$1,500,000	
Five-story building, No. 3 to 7 West 25th street, \$250,000	
Row of four-story buildings, No. 1 to 13 East 32d street, \$200,000	
Seven-story building, No. 200 and 202 Lafayette street, and No. 416 to 422 Front street, \$800,000	
Parcel, No. 18 to 28 West 32d street, \$125,000	
Wing Building, seven stories, No. 10 to 20 Ninth street, \$200,000	
Colonial Hotel, No. 350 to 364 West 125th street and No. 209 to 215 Eighth avenue, \$2,000,000	
Row of four-story houses, No. 42 to 56 Avenue A, \$210,000	
Total, \$4,308,000	

The Schermerhorn Building in Lower Broadway, the Colonial Hotel, occupying the western side of Eighth avenue from 125th to 126th street; the Lafayette street parcel, the Wing Building, in Greenwich Village and the Avenue A row of houses which adjoin the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, are by the deeds filed aside for the entire benefit of Mrs. Madeleine Astor. The nucleus of the trust fund of her son comprises the 25th street houses and the Dey street building. The fund for Muriel's benefit is partly formed by the West 32d street houses, diagonally opposite the Waldorf.

The signature of William Vincent Astor appears on all the deeds, the parcels being first transferred by him to the executors, and in turn by the executors to the beneficiaries in trust as named.

## HEAR AMUNDSEN AND PEARY

Brooklynites Take Picture Voyage to Ends of the Earth.

Road Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, gave an illustrated lecture last night before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, at the Academy of Music, describing his journey to the end of the earth. He was accompanied to the platform by Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, and Herbert I. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. Both Captain Amundsen and Admiral Peary are members of the Brooklyn Institute.

Admiral Peary said that Captain Amundsen's discovery of the South Pole ended the adventurous voyages of discovery that began when the Phoenicians sailed first pushed the proofs of their boats past the Pillars of Hercules into the unknown sea. He also drew a comparison between the northern and southern extremes of the earth.

Captain Amundsen related